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Bakhtar News Agency

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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



VOL. VII, NO. 53

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1968 (JAUZA 2, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## ED. MINISTER URGES GREATER RESPONSIBILITY

KABUL, May 23.—The First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education in a nationwide broadcast from Radio Afghanistan last night urged the students who during the past few days have stayed out of school, and on the streets, to think over what they are doing.

Dr. Popal said if the students really have any grievances the doors in the Ministry of Education are open they should come and talk them over.

He said the Education Ministry has faith in the wisdom and foresight of Afghan youth.

But he urged the small number of students who are easily persuaded by those who have ulterior motives in disrupting their own and certain schools' instruction to ponder whether they really think they are serving the nation's interests through unlawful acts.

Following is the text of a speech delivered last night over Radio Afghanistan by First Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal.

Two and a half months have past since the beginning of the academic year which began in a desirable manner as a result of arrangements made by different departments of the Ministry of Education for providing the primary needs of day and boarding schools.

Those who are informed or experienced in the field of education can guess the problems and headaches involved in launching and running a school despite financial problems and lack of qualified teachers and teaching materials.

Only they can guess how limited the financial capability of the Ministry of Education is vis a vis the demands of the people who are thirsty for education and who are asking that new schools and educational institutions be opened. A third party can not possibly understand what it takes to run a boarding school. Even now some of our boarding schools face problems arising from a lack of space and other facilities.

If, in spite of all this, efforts have been made to accept as far as possible a large number of provincial students it is only because we do not want to deprive the remote parts of the country of a chance for further education.

I remember the insistence of parents on enrolling their students in schools put under pressure by various departments of the Ministry of Education and provincial directors of Education.

This pressure emanated from a will to comply with these demands on the one hand and lack of funds and other facilities on the other.

These demands continue even at the present and in spite of our difficulties people are not convinced.

That is why much time is spent by our departments on discussion with those who demand day schools, middle and high schools, or even higher education.

Compelled by these moral and social obligations we have launched schools and educational institutions in excess of what has been advised and anticipated by experts.

Since people have a right to demand education for themselves and for their children we therefore accept all pressures and problems and are ready to discuss them. And with the help of God Almighty, the esteemed deputies and the government and the people's own help and assistance we will over come these obstacles.

It must be stated clearly that the Ministry of Education, and educational experts will be even more successful in improving the programme for raising educational standards and concentrating on instruction only if they find time to study the inherent problems.

If they are not distracted from their work by unfounded demands, the hue and cries of the students, especially those who with great difficulties have been enrolled in boarding schools.

Unfortunately, it is being observed that less informed and easily persuaded students have caused instruction to be halted in their schools. By doing so they waste not only their own time but also disturb the educational press for serious, intelligent and responsible students against the latter's wishes.

In spite of the fact that the door is open for talks they adopt a careless attitude and without informing the appropriate departments they engage in demonstrations. Reasonable demands which are within the frame work of education have always been heard and will be accepted again.

Therefore, all this is not so important as to make them waste their valuable time on the streets disrupt their educational life and to bring disrepute to education and inconvenience to the citizens.

When I think of the noble and honest parents who have faith in God and love for their country, the closure of boarding schools and expulsion of those who do not have a mind of their own will be a great blow to the lives of people living in remote and backward parts of Afghanistan.

Therefore, we have not resorted to the use of disciplinary and security force because we do not want to trouble the students or disappoint and dismay their parents.

We still have faith in the wisdom and foresight of our youth and are confident that they are aware that we spend large amounts of money to promote education and provide educational facilities so that they may grow up as capable persons.

Therefore, with every lecture they miss, they waste a part of national wealth. Technical issues and educational problems that they raise can never be solved on the streets and pavements by hue and cry.

But positive results will be achieved through logical reasoning and understanding. Perhaps they don't know that except for a few trouble makers the rest of the people in the country regret the actions of those who disrupt their education and, by engaging in uncalled for demonstrations, create inconvenience.

The public has repeatedly complained about this situation, requesting the Ministry of Education to put an end to it. I urge those who consider themselves patriots and who as enlightened youth, talk about human dignity, justice, recognition of rights and education to consider all problems with care and see if their present actions are contributing to the country's progress or are really seriously hampering Afghanistan's development, and whether they are not lowering the status of the educated class to whom all eyes are turned.

I am not saying that students and teachers in schools do not have any problems, but I do not want a solution to these problems to be sought through chaos and anarchy.

Unfortunately, a very limited number of teachers who are dissatisfied with their lot for one reason or another place their personal interests above those of the nation and have a hand in this outcry of our children.

Instead of drawing attention to the undesirable consequences of their actions they try to encourage them in their thoughtless activities.

Those who have no interest in the welfare and progress of the country, too, are deceiving simple students everyday.

I am not aware of their objectives. If they think this method is essential for the country's progress and prosperity, they are greatly mistaken.

The Afghan nation is not an adventurous nation and favours order and tranquility. Religion, patriotism, loyalty to the monarch, and respect for rights are cherished values and will remain so.

Our people are definitely against disorder, created by adventurers and they prefer national stability, peace of mind, safeguarding of their honour, peace, and national security under the protection of law to everything else.

(Continued On Page 4)



HRH Prince Nader (third from left) and his wife, HRH Princess Lailuma (second from left) is seen with President Heinrich Lübke (first from left) and Madam Lübke in a banquet recently. The prince and princess are on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Xuan Hints Talks May Break Down

PARIS, May 23, (AFP).—Nothing.

Vietnamese delegation leader Xuan Thuy yesterday spoke for the first time of the possibility of the preliminary peace talks breaking down.

At the three hour session of the talks, he told American delegation leader Averell Harriman that if the talks failed, the full responsibility will fall on United States.

Commenting on this statement, American spokesman William Jordan said: "We do not take this as an implicit threat. It is a statement of position, preparing the way for the position they would take if the talk should fail."

Harriman opened the session with a new plea to North Vietnam to stop the propaganda war and get down to "serious business."

North Vietnam turned down his proposal that neither side should release the texts of statements made at the meeting. "I feel sure that such a move would make possible a more useful and meaningful exchange of views," Harriman said.

But Xuan Thuy replied that he did not consider that this proposal met "the exigencies of the situation."

Harriman clarified America's position on North Vietnam insisting demand for halt to bomb-

ing action which would be a major step forward. We can agree to take this action today and put in motion the necessary machinery to see that this agreement is carried out."

Harriman proposed that the next meeting be held on Saturday, but accepted Monday after Xuan Thuy had stated he had another appointment.

Harriman told Xuan Thuy in his prepared statement that the people of South Vietnam must be "free from the threats and intimidation under which they now live."

He said the present government of South Vietnam was legitimately chosen by an election in which almost five million voters took part.

The North Vietnam's description of the South Vietnamese government as a puppet was "false and unhelpful."

Jordan said at the press conference after the meeting that Xuan Thuy had claimed there was no point in North Vietnam deescalating because it had never escalated. But, said Jordan, the flow of North Vietnamese infiltrators had been "very heavy."

Three President Johnson ordered a limitation of bombing on March 31.

It was now about 12,000 men a month compared with the 6,000 a year ago.

"If you agree, we can take

## Thant Calls For Revival Of Humanism

UNITED NATIONS, May 23, (Reuters).—UN Secretary General U Thant made an emotional appeal yesterday for "a revival of humanism."

What he called the human factor was "much more essential than the political factor of the military factor or any other factor." Thant told an audience of representative of private and public organizations affiliated with the UN.

"I would say this to illustrate my point," the Secretary General went on, "A dead child in the arms of its grandmother is my child. A wounded soldier, whether American or Vietnamese or Jew or Arab—a wounded soldier with inevitable thoughts of his home, his family, his village, his town, his country, is my son."

"That is my approach to all problems," U Thant said humanity had reached the crossroads of history.

The time had come when both the developed and the developing countries had to choose either to come together to plan for a mutually beneficial, prosperous future, "or to lead humanity to an unplanned society and to a chaotic future."

He repeated his contention that the North-South gap between the rich countries and the poor ones was more explosive than the East-West ideological gulf, which, in any event, was fading.

## No-confidence Vote Against Pompidou's Govt. Defeated

PARIS, May 23, (DPA) President Charles de Gaulle Wednesday night discussed the social crisis in France with Prime Minister Georges Pompidou who beat back a censure motion of the left opposition in the national assembly earlier on Wednesday by a majority of 11.

Although the government survived the no-confidence vote, the situation in the strike-paralyzed country remained serious. The French ministerial council met this morning to discuss the situation.

It is expected that de Gaulle will inform the council in his television address to the French nation on Friday in which he will announce plans for social reform.

In the national assembly debate preceding the no-confidence vote, premier Pompidou offered to hold direct talks with the trade unions on social questions.

The three big French trade union organizations—communist, socialist and Christian—have declared their willingness to negotiate but also stressed that they will stick to their demands for far-reaching social and economic reforms.

They said they were interested in "genuine" negotiations with the government and would reject any conditions the government might want to impose on these talks.

In the late hours of Wednesday thousands of French students marched through the streets of Paris protesting against the French government's decision to ban student leader "Red Daniel" Cohn-Bendit from France. Cohn-Bendit left Paris earlier this week for visits to West Germany and the Netherlands.

Born in France as the child of German refugees from the Nazi re-

game Cohn-Bendit holds West German citizenship. The French government has declared him an "undesirable alien" who would not be allowed to return to France.

Strong police forces have sealed off the National Assembly to protect against the student demonstrators.

## Reforms Sought In U.S. Foreign Policy Agencies

WASHINGTON, May 23, (AP) Chairman William Fulbright of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee called Wednesday for appointment of a special commission to recommend what he called necessary organizational reforms in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

He specified the State Department Agency for International Development and the U.S. Information Agency as subjects for the study.

Fulbright, a longtime critic of many aspects of U.S. foreign policy, said in a statement that internal morale in those agencies was poor.

"I suggest that this is not only an undesirable but an intolerable state of affairs," he said.

The reform commission would be composed of two senators and eight presidential appointees from outside the government.

Fulbright said he would not seek congressional action on the proposal until after a new administration takes office next January.

## Commerce Minister Attends House Committee Session

KABUL, 23, (Bakhtar).—Commerce Minister Dr. Nour Ali accompanied by the president of the Afghan Textile Company attended the House Committee on Commercial Affairs and answered deputies' questions.

The committee on International Relations continued its debate on the agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for further contribution towards implementation of the country's Third Five Year Development Plan.

The Committee on Planning Affairs discussed the proposed development budget for the Supreme Court, covering 1347.

The House's Committee on Legislative and Legal Affairs debated the draft law on organization and functions of the Judiciary. The Committee on Communications and Public works reviewed the operation of the Afghan Construction Unit.

The Committee on Public Health started its discussion of the draft public health law and approved the first three articles.

The Senate yesterday studied answers provided by the Finance Ministry to senators' questions on the budget for the current year. The Senate decided to invite Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziaee to attend Sunday's meeting for further explanations.

The meeting was presided over by Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Senate.

## Ambassadorial Appointments Announced

KABUL, May 23, (Bakhtar).—Norway and Nolland have agreed to appointment of Afghan Ambassador to London, Dr. Abdul Majid, as this country's envoy to Oslo and Amsterdam, the Foreign Ministry Information Department said yesterday.

The department also said Afghanistan's Ambassador to Washington, Abdullah Malikyar, will also represent Afghanistan in Mexico and Brazil and these countries have agreed to the appointment.

It was also announced that Ambassador Dr. Abdul Kayoum Rasoul who serves in Belgrade will also act as Afghan envoy in Bulgaria. Sofia has agreed to the appointment.

## World Briefs

BELGRADE, May 23, (Tanjug).—The foreign political committee of the Yugoslav parliament has suggested a parliamentary debate on Yugoslavia's political platform at the next conference of nonaligned and other peace-loving countries.

A report has been submitted at the committee's session about the results of consultations Yugoslavia has so far had with representatives of a series of countries in connection with the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned and other countries which support their policy.

PARIS, May 23, (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan conferred with President Charles de Gaulle for 45 minutes Wednesday.

Hussein told newsmen late he had hope for a peaceful and just settlement in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution of last November 22.

Asked if de Gaulle was still holding the same position on problems of the Middle East the King answered, "yes of course," and Hussein added:

"General de Gaulle is very much up to date on the development of problems in this part of the world. I hope to have the privilege of meeting him again soon, and we are proud of the friendship which unites us."

TOKYO, May 23, (DPA).—Japanese aid to Indonesia cleared an important hurdle yesterday when parliament passed a bill calling for revision of the nation's overseas economic cooperation fund law.

The existing law prohibited extension of commodity aid, which Indonesia had requested from Japan. The Japanese government had been seeking its revision to make such aid possible as a first step for a larger aid programme for that country.

Informed sources said the Japanese government now intended to explore "positively" Indonesia's request for \$100 million worth of economic assistance this year.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### DR. POPAL'S SPEECH

The speech delivered by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the first deputy prime minister and the minister of education, is more than an appeal to a negligible minority of students who have recently given preference to trivialities instead of their education. The speech makes reference to the problems of education in the country—shortages of trained teachers, and financial resources to meet all the demands for opening new educational institutes. It also mentions the policy of the government in respect to the balanced development of education in Afghanistan.

But the main point of the speech is about the attitude of the negligible minority of students who have been wandering in streets without any valid reasons for complaint. The ministry of education, as Dr. Popal said, is ready to discuss their complaints. If they have any. After careful consideration of those complaints by the experts and technicians of the ministry, decisions will be taken.

It is up to the students to accept the offer and come forward to present their so-called grievances to the Education Ministry. It is important to note that the Ministry of Education is bent upon keeping up direct contacts with the students of all classes in schools and even the university.

The public is waiting to hear that the students' complaints have been placed before the minister who has promised to consider them. But if these students fail to write out their complaints or send their deputations to the ministry, society, whose members are already tired of this uncalled for, unreasonable and continuous

### Food For Thought

If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, the whole face of the earth would have been changed.

Blaise Pascal

noise making, can only see student action as a waste of precious academic time and only as an excuse to abandon their classes.

There is no doubt that according to the Constitution freedom of speech and assembly are parts of the rights of the citizens. But there is also the spirit of the law which goes hand in hand with the letter of the law. To stage demonstrations without any reason or to disturb public tranquility is not permissible. The Ministry of Education can deal with the matter more sternly and seek the help of the disciplinary organization, but the ministry prefers to place its confidence and hopes in the students' broadmindedness and understanding of Afghan youth where it hopes the matter will be solved.

There are some hands, some negative sources of interference which are trying to distract students from their studies and lead them into chaos. The Afghan nation, as Dr. Popal said, has both the determination and courage to preserve the basic tenets of its nationhood. The search for unity, loyalty to the King, and the maintenance of stability are part of its objectives. This minority of students who are wasting their time will receive neither encouragement nor support from the public who is tired of their misbehaviour, and who has been asking the Ministry of Education to put an end to this disturbance.

It is time the students themselves understand their responsibilities and allow themselves not to be carried away by the negative influences. Their parents should also try to help. The best thing the students can do is to send their complaints to the ministry and attend their classes.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial suggested that efforts should be made to export Afghan tobacco. While stressing the health hazards of tobacco consumption in general the editorial urged authorities to do their best to discourage people from using tobacco in the form of snuff.

This is more dangerous to health than cigarettes it said and besides using snuff is not a very clean habit.

Afghanistan is producing considerable quantities of tobacco. This can be increased if need be. Therefore the possibility of establishing a cigarette factory should be studied. If this is not possible at present, then efforts should be made to find foreign markets for our tobacco, the editorial suggested.

In another editorial the paper criticized South Africa and Israel for not abiding by the United Nations resolutions.

The South African Prime Minister recently reiterated the shameful stand of his government to continue with its policy of apartheid. He also stressed that his government is not prepared to give up the administration of South West Africa as proposed by the world body.

Israel, too, which is pursuing an expansionist policy against the Arabs has made its intentions known about the Security Council's resolution last November.

Contrary to this resolution Israel still holds on to the territories it forcefully occupied from the Arabs during the June war last year.

Undermining the United Nations authority by these two countries have already created a tense situation in their respective regions in Africa and Asia.

The editorial expressed the hope that the peace loving nations which constitute the majority in the world body would resolve to expel these two countries from the United Nations, teaching them a lesson they may never forget, in case they continue to violate the resolutions.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor complaining that stray dogs in various parts of the town disturb the city's quiet.

The responsible authorities should take steps towards eliminating this problem, it said.

Another letter said every day we hear and read advertisements about imported vegetable oil and margarine. Some ads go so far as to say that certain brands of margarine are rich in vitamins. The letter as-

ked if the responsible authorities have checked the validity of these claims?

Today's *Israh* carries an editorial on the need to promote sanitation in towns and cities. Sanitation is not as serious a problem in the villages as it is in towns.

Because of a lack of a general se-

wage system this problem is posing an ever growing threat to public health in the capital. It said that a continued and sustained campaign is required to keep the city clean.

It suggested the formation of a permanent and strong committee comprising members of various organisations to draw up plans for this purpose.

## World Press

Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to Australia was doubly welcome at a time when problems of regional security in relation to Southeast Asia were very much in the mind of the Australian government. The Sydney Morning Herald said editorially Tuesday.

Commenting on Mrs. Gandhi's six-day visit starting in Sydney Tuesday, the paper said India not less than Australia must be concerned by Britain's withdrawal from the area East of Suez.

"From both India and Australia it removes the effective support of Britain in the confrontation with China—a confrontation which for India is immediate and for Australia a more distant threat," the paper said.

"In the search for national security, Australia has looked to regional defence pacts." India, still formally committed to the doctrine of neutrality and non-alignment, sets her face against regional defence groupings and, officially at least, welcomes the collapse of Anglo-American plans for the defence of the Indian Ocean area and the departure of Britain "It is these considerations which make Mrs. Gandhi's statement in Singapore so remarkable and significant," the paper said.

"In it, while disclaiming any Indian intention of playing a regional defence role, she endorsed such a role for Australia and New Zealand and accepted their right—and indeed their responsibility—to join with Asian countries in common defence arrangements."

The *Herald* added "in the broader consideration" this acceptance by India's leader of Australia's full membership of the Asian community, as it were, should set the tone for fruitful discussions when she arrives in Canberra. Her visit should stren-

then the recognition in Australia of the importance of the enormous task the Indian government is tackling in creating and preserving a democratic system in an area of the world where democracy has suffered heavy setbacks.

"She should be able to return to her country assured of Australia's goodwill and support; equally important, she should carry back with her the thought that a closer Australian-Indian cooperation could contribute substantially to the security of the whole Southeast Asian region."

The newspaper "Pakistan Times" writes that the signing of the Pakistani-Soviet agreement to design an electrical equipment plant to be built in Taksil and the agreement to probe possibilities for the construction of a metallurgical works in Kalabagh is a new stage in the cooperation of such key projects of the heavy industry will have far-reaching consequences for the national economy and will be a step forward on the road of attaining economic independence.

"The Time has thus come for a dialogue. Only the president of the republic elected by universal suffrage...can begin it...but to judge from the reaction of the politicians, the union leaders and especially the striking workers, the authority of the chief of state only has a chance of being exercised if he himself assumes the head of the reform movement...will it then be necessary to modify the government team? There is not the slightest doubt of it...now is the time or it is never to deal in depth with the problems facing us. Before the perils that threaten us, the deputies elected by the people should silence passions in order to find a solution to the national crisis that began a fortnight ago."

## Self-help A Workable Formula

By Eugene Rostow

Two-thirds of the world's people live in less-developed countries, but they receive less than one-third of the world's income. If present trends continue, this gap between the rich and poor will widen.

Timely provision of food aid is a valuable foreign policy instrument in this fight against hunger and poverty. And it is one whose contribution to the peoples and governments assisted by it far outweighs the call it makes upon American resources.

In 1967 the United States sold and donated about \$1,400 million to provide overseas food and economic assistance. This amounted to roughly 15 million tons of commodities, enough to supply one pound (.45 kilograms) of foodstuffs a day for every man, woman and child on earth for more than a week.

Among other things, Public Law 480 supported the feeding of 48 million children overseas, and helped to reduce the misery of eight million people in drought-stricken Bihar and many other states of India.

In all food-short countries getting U.S. food aid, traditional patterns of agriculture must be transformed as fast as humanly possible if the development of these nations is to succeed.

It is extremely difficult, of course, to induce farmers whose ancestors followed traditional methods of farming for hundreds of years and in some

cases thousands of years to adopt new methods. It takes time and patience.

It is, however, that once a new idea takes hold among the farmers, the idea spreads, and more importantly, its economic value sinks in. This has led some countries to black markets in farm inputs, like fertilizer, before government policies caught up with the farmers' demands. It takes time and patience.

There is a relationship between poverty and violence. The 38 poorer nations, those with per capita incomes of less than \$100, have each experienced two major outbreaks of violence since 1958. This reflects an inability that undermines productive energies and retards development.

These outbreaks are clearly related to persistent economic backwardness, to poverty and to the pressing weight of hunger. And they, in turn, feed the destructive and desperate impulses for violence.

It would be foolish, to say that the food problem is the developing world's only problem.

The basic strategy of the United States in the developing world, including the attack on the food problem, is to alleviate the sources of unrest and instability through assisted self-help.

Public Law 480 contributes in many ways toward these basic objectives. It has proved to be invaluable

able catalyst of self-help in many areas of agricultural development, and it encourages and assists voluntary family planning programs.

Public Law 480 bolsters the advancement of free economic institutions. It encourages adoption of liberal trade and investment policies. And it helps free nations to develop and move toward more stable and more advanced societies.

Encouraging developments can be seen. The dimensions of food problem and the self-help nature of its solutions are now widely perceived. Poorer food-deficit countries are realizing that food aid can only temporarily fill the gap between present hunger and future ability to feed themselves better from home production.

Victory unfortunately has not yet been achieved over malnutrition, the protein gap that blights the productive potential of millions of children.

Nor has the fight yet been won against undernutrition that shortens productive life in many nations and robs them of the income and the human progress that longer life and healthier bodies would give them.

But the United States, in cooperation with other countries, is using its experience, determination and resources to solve this problem as quickly as possible.

(U.S. Sources)

## Bombing Halt Prerequisite To Talks: Thuy

North Vietnam's delegation to the Paris peace talks offered Tuesday to discuss a political settlement once American bombing is halted, but was promptly warned by the U.S. that the Saigon government must be included in any full-scale negotiations on Vietnam's future.

The Hanoi offer stirred considerable interest in diplomatic circles, but American spokesman William J. Jordan commented: "I do not see it as particularly new formulation."

He conceded, however, it was the first time the Communists had specifically offered to shift the negotiations towards political issues since the Paris talks started 10 days ago.

American Ambassador-at-large Averell Harriman and Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, meanwhile made separate courtesy calls on President Charles de Gaulle at the Elysee palace.

Harriman dismissed the possibility of French mediation when questioned after leaving the presidential palace "There hasn't been any thought given to anyone playing any role in bringing the sides together," he said.

The Hanoi hint of broader talks came in a press conference statement by Nguyen Tranh Le, the Communist delegation spokesman.

"Then the two parties can carry on the conversations to questions which interest them and which merit discussion, namely questions relating to a settlement of the problem—to a political settlement of the Vietnamese problem—within the framework of the 1954 Geneva accords on Vietnam."

The Hanoi spokesman said a political settlement could be included among the "other matters."

The precise significance of this was not clear, although some observers said it could be an attempt to involve the U.S. in discussions on South Vietnam's political future without the presence of representatives of the South Vietnamese government.

Such a possibility was immediately rejected by the U.S. delegation spokesman. He said it was always assumed a political settlement would be one of the "other matters" to be discussed, but political issues would have to involve South Vietnamese participation "we are not in a position to reach a political settlement on Vietnam with Hanoi" the U.S. official said.

He said it was "conceivable that subjects of a political nature may be raised somewhere along the line" during the preliminary talks here on military disengagement, but we are certainly not going to get into a po-

litical settlement in talks at the present time without representatives of South Vietnam."

The Saigon regime has sent observers to Paris but they are not taking part in the U.S.-Hanoi talks.

President de Gaulle took an hour off France's grave industrial crisis to confer separately with Harriman and Xuan Thuy.

He gave 30 minutes each to the two negotiators, the American in the morning and the North Vietnamese emissary in the afternoon. Both thanked the French leader for his nations hospitality.

Harriman said he told the French leader he hoped the "benign atmosphere" created by the French authorities in organising the negotiations would help achieve results.

The American negotiator said the talks were "in no way affected" by the chaos gripping the host nation.

The Hanoi delegation also said it still found Paris "a most convenient meeting place."

Xuan Thuy told reporters after leaving President de Gaulle that he was happy to note relations between France and North Vietnam had "markedly improved recently."

It was first time a senior North Vietnamese minister had called on the French president.

(Reuters)

## Round Up Goondas

Goondas-Pakistani term for gangsters and hoodlums—are finding out that in West Pakistan there has come a point where crime no longer pays.

In cities like Lahore and Karachi the police currently claim to be rounding up the goondas by the score.

According to figures issued by the police over 300 people have been detained in Lahore alone in a province-wide crackdown on gangsters and "anti-social elements" which began at the end of April.

The procedure is that people listed with the police as goondas or "undesirables" are checked. If their activities still warrant it, they are prosecuted anew or sent out of town under the Disorderly Persons Act.

The roundup came as a sequel to the gruesome killing in a Lahore court of a murder trial witness.

This touched off alarm about the incidence of violent crime in West Pakistan.

The witness was reported to have been pounced on by seven assailants who knifed him to death within seconds. The assailants fled.

That evening relatives and friends loaded the bloodstained corpse onto a bier and marched with it to the governor's residence chanting "end goondism: we seek justice."

Later in the week the governor told newsmen the authorities intended "to go all the way" in their campaign against the hoodlums.

The government officials faced a barrage of questions about violent crimes in the province at question time in the provincial assembly meeting at Lahore. This revealed that around 16,000 people had been murdered in West Pakistan.

Explaining the factors behind crimes of violence here a junior minister put the blame partly on liberal licensing for firearms.

He indicated that social stresses accompanying Pakistan's rapid economic development were also responsible.

In Karachi, gamblers and drug peddlers appear to form the bulk of the "anti-social elements" thus far detained. According to the newspaper Dawn they also, on one day, included "prostitutes 17, burglars 8, military deserters 7 and one girl teaser."

In Lahore, according to press reports, 17 goonda gangs are active and between them they run over 100 gambling dens and illicit liquor stores.

Suggestions for dealing with them include one by a city lawyer that they ought to be publicly whipped.

(Reuters)

## War Profiteers In South Vietnam

Every war has produced a new crop of war profiteers, and the Vietnam war is no exception. What is original now is that the arts of cheating the Government are improving and the techniques for exposing the profiteers are declining.

The task of eliminating excessive profits on U.S. Government contracts and subcontracts is the responsibility of the Renegotiation Board, which was established by the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

It enabled the Government to recover more than \$800 million through renegotiated contracts in the Korean war alone, but since then its authority and its personnel have been substantially reduced.

For example, in 1952, the board had about 550 employees. Today it has about 180, though the level of defence procurement has increased from \$25 billion to over \$45 billion in the last few years.

Also, more and more exemptions have been written into the Renegotiation Act since it first passed the Congress. Under the original act,

contracts of \$250,000 and more were subject to review by the board. This was amended in 1954 to exempt all contracts under \$500,000 and in 1956, to exempt all contracts under \$1 million.

In addition, certain important categories of goods were withdrawn from the board's supervision—for example, "durable productive equipment," meaning machinery and tools with a life of over five years; and also "standard commercial articles or services." Similarly certain agencies originally covered were removed from the board's supervision, including the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Mines, the Coast Guard, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

This issue is now coming to the fore for two reasons: It takes about a year and a half between the time contracts are awarded until the Renegotiation Board begins its review. So the vast Vietnam build-up of 1966 and 1967 is just now coming under the board's scrutiny, and the

board's tenure ends this summer.

The likelihood is that it will be extended for another two years, but unless vigilant members of the Executive, the Congress and the press watch the undercover battle going on here to weaken it further or even put it out of business.

Vice Admiral H.G. Rickover, the Navy's self-appointed watchdog, recently told a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations that profits on defence contracts were running at the rate of about \$4.5 billion a year.

The loopholes in the present law on renegotiation are obvious. Industry can assign costs, Rickover asserts, "in almost any manner it chooses under loose Department of Defence guidelines and 'generally accepted accounting principles.'" But despite all the cries about "inequality of sacrifice" in the Vietnam war, there has been less of an outcry about profiteering this time than in any recent American war.

(The New York Times)

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# Student Special

## The Hospitable Old Lady Is Rewarded By Three Guests

"Baa...baa..." the goat cried. "Shut you up, you nasty beast," said the old woman in the tent. "You protest against the heat, but you must know that you belong to a poor family, and all of us have to bear this hot climate. I wonder where your poor old master has gone!" She came out of the tent and hiding her eyes with her palms against the sun, looked out in all directions. It was an ocean of sand all

around which reflected the bright rays of the sun. Not a living creature could be seen anywhere. Far away near the horizon, she could see some black spots which seemed to be moving. "Poor creatures! What forced them to be out of shelter at this hour of the day?" she wondered. As she watched the moving spots, they kept on coming closer.

She could see that they were three men on their camels. "Salam Aleikum, old lady," they greeted.

"Salam," she replied. "Please come down to my tent". They obeyed her, for it was what they wanted. Nothing was more welcome to them at that hour of the day than the shelter of a tent.

They were tall and noble and spoke in a voice that the old woman had never heard before.

They went inside the tent and dried the sweat which was on their faces.

"Can you give us, old lady, something to drink?" asked one of them.

"Yes," she replied. "Here is my goat, milk it and drink the milk".

They obeyed her; and when they had drunk the goat's milk, one of them asked the old woman:

"I wonder if you can give us something to eat."

"Yes," she said. "Here is the goat. Kill it and clean it and I shall roast the meat for you to eat."

They obeyed her once again. The goat was killed. Its meat was roasted.

When they had eaten and rested, they rose up to resume their journey. Before leaving they said to the old woman:

"Mother! We belong to the tribe of Quraish. You have been good to us and we are thankful to you.

"Next time when we happen to pass this way we shall see what we can do for you."

She wished them a safe journey and watched until they disappeared.

"A nice people they were," she said. "Though I had to give away my only goat to feed them, I am not sorry for it."

In the evening, her husband returned to the tent. He learnt what she had done with the goat and was angry.

"You fool!" he said. "What have you done! We needed the goat. When we had nothing to eat we drank its milk. Your hospitality has ruined us, we now will starve."

"Well, old man, don't be angry with me. They were the kind of people to whom nobody could say no," said the wife.

(Continued On Page 4)

## Student's Own Column

### Lost And Found Treasury

Once upon a time there were three men. They were walking along a road. Suddenly they reached a treasure. But they all felt hungry and sent one of the men to go to the city to bring food for them.

While one man went the other two plotted to kill their friend and get all the treasure.

The man who went to bring food for his friends also thought of a trick. "This is the trick," he said. "I will buy the food and poison it to kill my friends. This is a good way to get all the treasure."

He bought the food, and put poison in it and came back to his friends. They killed him and then ate their food and died. By accident, a holy man passed by this road. When he saw this he told his followers. "See, what they did and what happened to all of them. See how none of them could get the treasure."

By Osman Samandhar, 12 A Lycee Sultan, Herat

### Mullah Dying

One day Mullah Nasruddin asked his wife, "What is dying?"

His wife answered, "All the body becomes cold. You can't speak, can't see, can't hear. You can only lie down and be quiet."

One day Mullah found out his body was cold. He thought he had died. He lied down and said, "I am dead."

People heard the news. They washed him and put coffin on him to take him to the graveyard.

They had to cross a river to reach the graveyard. They were walking along the river but could not find the bridge to cross it.

They became tired and sad; and Mullah became sad too.

Since he knew where the bridge was, he at last sat up in his coffin and said, "Friends, when I was alive I used to cross the river over there."

The people became surprised. They left the casket and went away to their homes.

By A. Qayum, Faqir-Yar, 12 B Lycee Sultan, Herat.

### Robert's Storey

Once upon a time there was an English lady who had a small son named Robert. One day Robert came home crying from his school.

"Robert why are you crying?" asked his mother. Robert continued crying and said, "Mother, please pray to God to make Turkey the capital of Lebanon." She asked, "Why?"

Robert said, "because I wrote in the examination paper like this and now they are telling me it is wrong."

By Khaleida Karimi 12 B Rabla High School.

### A Tripple Me

A big fat man once went to a hotel in Tehran and ordered a meal for three people. After waiting for some time he called to know when it would be ready. The Hotel keeper said, "It is ready right now". "Then why don't you bring it?" said the man. The host said, "You ordered dinner for three. The fat man said, 'I know I did, and I am waiting for it, I am the three.'"

### CARTOON:



## Mary Kingsley Arrives In Angola, Portugal



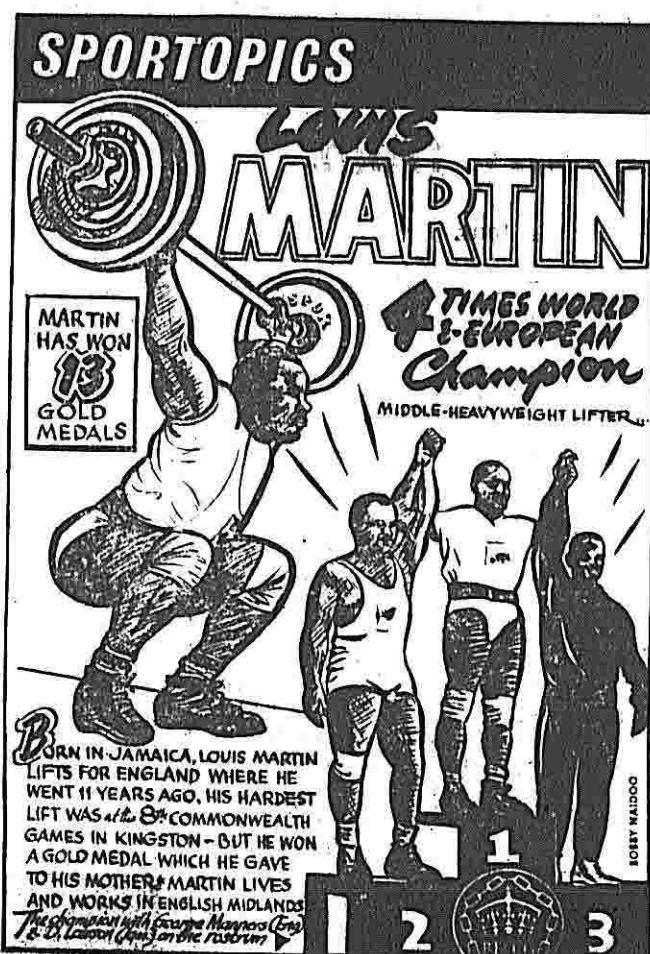
She landed at St. Paul de Landa, Angola, and, with her porters, struck off into the interior. She quickly won the confidence of the Africans, even though they had not seen a white face—and such queer clothes—before. Setting out her trading goods, she was soon bargaining with them.

At night she would sit and talk for hours, through an interpreter, with the tribespeople and learn about their beliefs and customs. All they told her she would record in her notebooks, which—for they were precious to her—she carefully stored away in her personal baggage.

It was the way she shared the lives of the Africans which won their friendship and trust. She lived as one of them, sharing their food and drink, sleeping in village huts. Thus she achieved her aim, to understand their ways, not to convert them to Western customs.

She had many adventures. Once, as she fished in a mangrove swamp (she had been asked to take specimens of freshwater fish home to the British Museum), a crocodile tried to climb into her canoe. Terrified but calm, Mary hit it over the snout with her paddle and drove it off.

## Martin: Middle-Heavy Weight Lifter



## The Fisherman, And The Fish

A hungry fisherman sat all day beside a river. Finally he caught one little fish.

"Please put me back into the river, sir, I'm much too small to eat. Please let me go. I will grow until I am a big fish. Then I will be a fine dinner for you."

"Nay, nay, little fish," said the fisherman. "I have you now. Will I catch you again? I don't know. I'm going to keep you. A small fish in the hand is worth a large fish in the river."

## The Milkmaid And Her Pail

Jamila was a milkmaid. One morning she put a pail of milk on her head and said to her mother, "I'm going to sell this milk and buy some chickens."

And away she went to the bazaar. "The chickens will lay eggs every day," she said to herself. "I'll sell the eggs to the Mullah's wife. She will pay me for them and I will buy a new dress and scarf. All the young men will want to speak to me. Salih will be jealous. But I'll just look at her and toss my head."

This thought made Jamila very happy. She laughed, jumped and shook her head. The pail of milk fell off her head, and all the milk ran out onto the ground. Jamila was very sad and ran to tell her mother.

"Oh, Mother, Mother, the pail fell off my head and the milk is gone. What am I going to do now?" She said.

"Ah my child," said her mother, "it is never good to count your chickens before they hatch."

1. milkmaid

دختر شیر فروش

2. jealous

حسود

3. hatch

از تخم پر آمدن

## PILGRIMS

A pilgrim is one who wanders. He is wanderer. Some pilgrims travel to visit some famous holy places, a mosque or a shrine of some holy person. But most pilgrims wander just for the love of wandering and seeing the wonderful world.

Dick was a pilgrim when he set forth to see the streets of London covered with gold. Vasco di-Gama was a pilgrim. It was not the hope of riches, but the spirit of pilgrimage which drove him and his men to wander across distant seas, and to discover a new route to the East.

Think of the lamps of his ships glimmering dimly through the darkness as they waited for the morning after passing round the Cape of Storms. Those were true pilgrims, the bravest of pilgrims.

Hillory and Irvine were pilgrims. They found a pilgrim's grave on the white crown of the mount Everest glimmering with snow—fit grave for a pilgrim.

Marco Polo was the perfect pilgrim, the greatest of pilgrims. He set forth as a boy of 15 years of age with his father for China. The people of Europe in those days did not even know that there was such a place as China. Marco Polo returned, but many would not believe the story of his pilgrimage. He wrote the history of travels behind him.

(Continued On Page 4)

## Pen Friends

Following two readers have sent their names and addresses. They want to have penfriends among Afghan students.

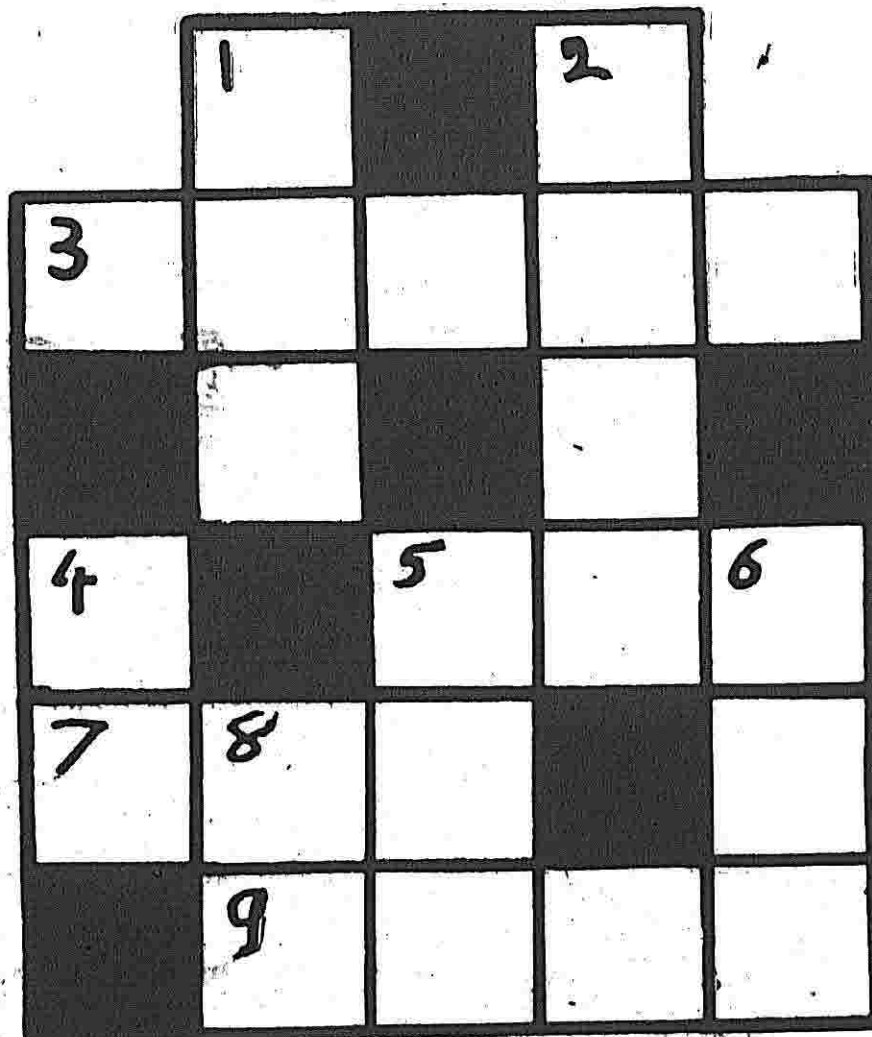
1. Mr. Tolgyesi Jozsef (age, 22 years). Add. Csabrendek, Hungary.

Hobbies: penfriendship; collects coin, banknotes and pictures. He can write in English, Hungarian, Russian and French.

2. Mr. Dutt Rajdev (age 17, science student). Add. 1026-Rajpura Town, Panjab, India.

Hobbies: collecting stamps, first day covers, and post cards. He can write in English, Hindi and Panjabi.

## New Crossword Puzzle



No. 8

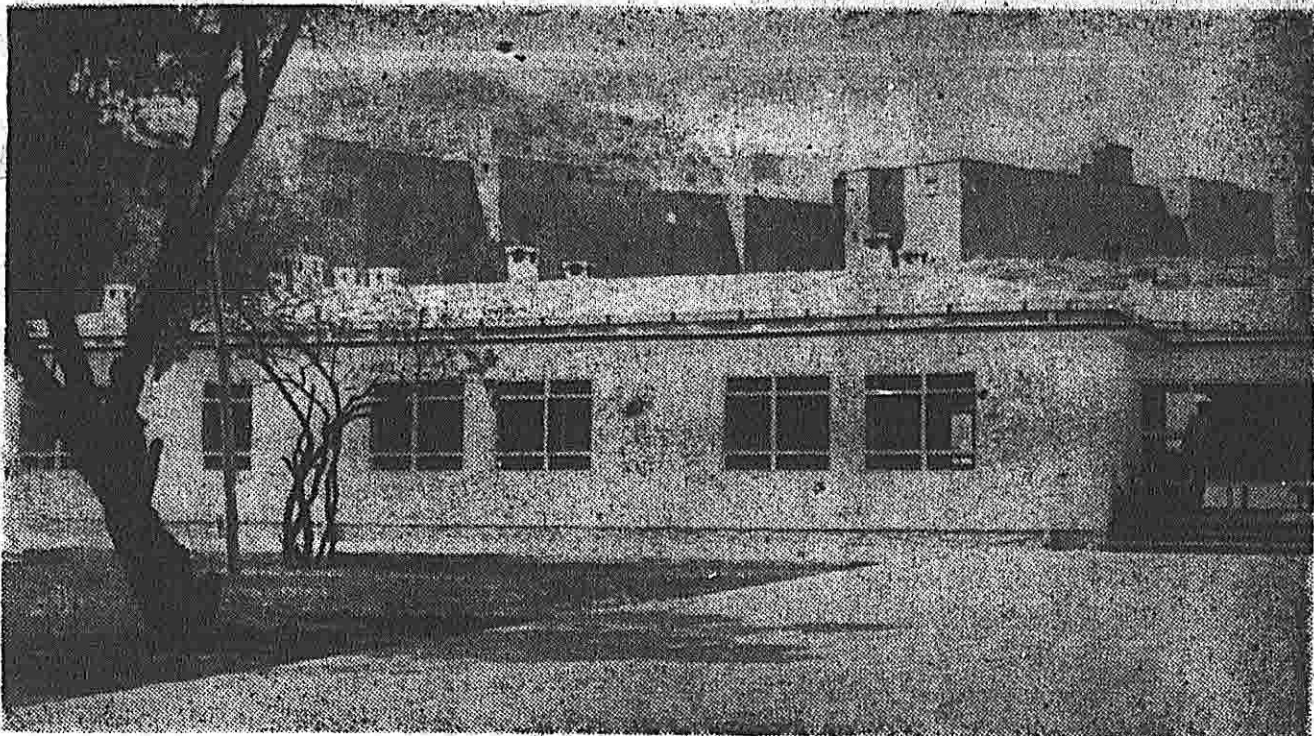
### ACROSS

3—A red-breasted bird.  
5—What mother likes to drink.  
7—At this time.  
9—You blow this.

### DOWN

1—Very warm  
2—What you do with your teeth.  
4—Word used like "a".  
5—Half of four.  
6—Girl's name.  
8—Exclamation of surprise.





## Dr. Popal's Speech

(Continued from page 1)

The Ministry of Education which belongs to everyone can not, therefore, become a toy for elements with vested interests.

Education is not a field which can be left to the mercy of events. Playing with the future of the country, the education of our youth, and national culture is a great crime.

The Constitution which is our national document has defined everyone's rights. The holy religion of Islam is our religion in which we take pride.

Our laws and divine teachings oblige us to maintain peace and stability. Therefore, bringing legal action against the few and adventurous persons or closing down some educational institutions as against the interests of the country, the nation, and its honest sons is of little consequence.

I request all parents who have sent their children to boarding schools in the capital and in the provinces and to all day schools to seriously cooperate with us and to observe the behaviour of their children and to point out their duties to them. I also request teachers and administrative staff to assist selflessly and to guide their students as they would their own children and friends. We hope that obedient, honest, upright and patriotic students will dissociate themselves from corrupt elements, leave them alone and refuse their company.

Those who are truly interested in the country's progress are well aware that Afghanistan with its weak economy is in need of stability in all organisations.

The waste of valuable time, and hard earned money means for us social and intellectual suicide which will drag us toward misfortune.

I do not want students to face the slightest inconvenience. Therefore, we hope everyone especially the educated class will respect the law, the national interests and will help maintain order and discipline.

We also expect newspapermen and other responsible circles to understand that every senseless act is against the national interest and if education is disrupted it is in itself a great blow to the country's progress.

Therefore, as a long-time teacher and as a person responsible for the country's educational affairs I consider it my duty to call upon those who have disrupted their education during the past few days and who have wasted other people's time to understand the real purpose of education and to respect law and order by attending their classes regularly and letting others who are truly interested in their education to do so without being disturbed.

If they have any problem they should submit them in writing to the school administration or directly to the ministry.

I will pay attention to these problems and will inform them of my views and decisions. I pray for the success of all honest and young Afghan students.

The new six room annex to the Kabul Maternity Hospital recently opened. Work on the annex, which began last year was completed at a cost of Af. 600,000. There are six rooms, three private and three semi-private with four beds, each single rooms charge Af. 150 per day. Beds in the Maternity Hospital these days are in greater demand than ever since the Women's Hospital which has a big maternity ward is being renovated.

## Hungry? Kill My Goat

(Continued from page 3)

Now that we have lost our support, I have an idea. Why not travel to Medina and try our luck there. May be that you get a job as a farm labourer.

The old man was quiet but he knew that it was the only thing he could do. In the moonlit night that followed, the old couple pulled down their tent and carrying their few belongings, left for Medina.

The woman was right when she said that the strangers were a kind of people whom nobody could grudge any thing. They were Hasan and Husain, the sons of Ali and the grandsons of the Holy Prophet Mohammad and Abdullah bin Jafar. They were returning from Mecca after performing the Haj.

when they had come to the old woman's tent.

Her hospitality had moved them to the heart and they had made up their mind to give unexpected happiness.

But alas! when they went to the place, after a few days, where her tent was pitched, there was no sign of the tent or the old woman. They returned to Medina feeling very unhappy.

One morning, Hasan came out of his house in Medina accompanied by his servant. The first person he saw in the street was an old woman carrying a basket.

Her features seemed familiar to him. He thought for a while. Suddenly, the clouds disappeared and it all became clear to him.

It was the same woman who had been so hospitable to him and his companions during the journey.

"Did you recognise me, old lady?" he asked.

"I don't remember, dear sir, when I had the honour of seeing you before," she replied.

"Do you remember your guests for whom you had killed your only goat?"

"I do, and now I recognise you sir, may God bless you."

"I had told you, lady, that I should see what I could do for you," said Hasan.

"Please accept from me a thousand coins and a thousand sheep. He then sent her to his brother Husain who also gave her a thousand gold coins and sent her to Abdullah bin Jafar.

He gave her two thousand gold coins and two thousand sheep and told her if she had seen him first he would have rewarded her generously that his friends would have found it difficult to follow his example.

In the evening, when the old man returned to his tent in the suburbs of Medina, he found it difficult to reach on account of the large flock of sheep.

When his wife told him that he was the owner of all the four thousand sheep together with four thousand gold coins he was very happy.

## WHO Urges Drive To Eradicate All Smallpox

GENEVA, May 23. (Reuters) — The 132-nation World Health Assembly yesterday called on countries where smallpox survives to give top priority to the elimination of the disease.

It called on member states to give greater support to the World Health Organisation's smallpox eradication programme by providing funds, vaccine or transport.

The assembly also stressed the need for complete reporting of smallpox cases. In some countries only one case in 10 is believed to be reported.

It also called for a re-examination of the strategy of malaria eradication and approved plans for special study teams to look into the effects of the disease and its eradication.

The Assembly, which meets once a year, also approved a scheme to set up pilot centres.

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## S. Viet Traitors Threatened With 'Blood And Fire'

SAIGON, May 23. (AFP) — Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky claimed in a speech here last night the existence of a "bunch of slaves" within the country's leadership and said he was prepared to resort to "blood and fire" to get rid of them.

In a speech of unusual violence, he told 2,000 civil defence officials, it was necessary "to rid the country of traitors and those who are servants of foreign powers."



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian colour film WOMAN CALLED WINE

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 4, 6 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbet in Farsi DO NOT DISTURB

## Wanderers

(Continued from page 3)

ison bars. His ship was destroyed in a battle, and the enemy put him in prison. In this prison room, its floor barred with sunlight coming through the narrow window, he wrote the book of his travels, the most perfect story of pilgrimage in the world.

Men thought it was a fairy tale, but it was true.

All men are pilgrims in their souls: but too many live barred within their homes and their little businesses, like prisoners, seeing nothing of the world outside; till their dreams of the golden road grow dim, and they get used to their prison bars.

It is good to keep alive in our souls the spirit of pilgrimage. If men had not been pilgrims and wanderers, they would never have spread all over the world. It is believed that the first and earliest men lived, many thousands of years ago in the forests of Africa, and from there wandered out into the rest of the world. They wandered driven by that spirit of pilgrimage which lives in the soul of every man, and spread over the whole earth.

It is good to be a pilgrim: but we cannot all set out to climb gigantic mountains, to sail gigantic seas, or cross gigantic wastes of sand to Egypt or the land of Kublai Khan. Yet we can be pilgrims at heart. We can look on each day of our lives as a day of pilgrimage, and see in it to know more of the world and to know, to understand and love its other peoples.

You should know first your own little town and its people before you seek distant places. You do not yet know half its streets. Have you discovered yet the whole of your garden? Or have you gone, like the sleeping Princess, into every room in your home? If you live always as a pilgrim, when the great chance comes for you to take the Golden Road, you will be ready and will not draw back afraid.

By Razia Sherzada 12 A Zarghona High School.

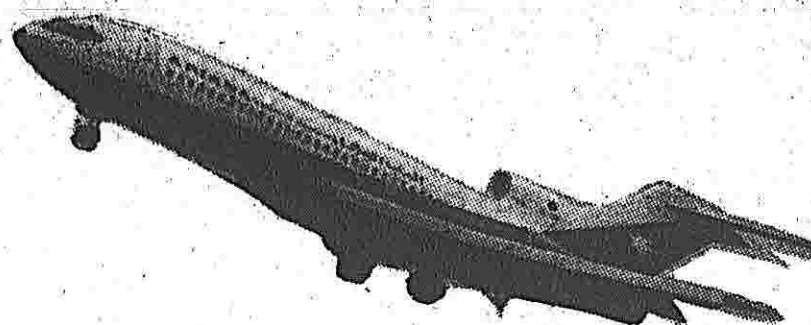
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